

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N^o 953.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Jaconet, tanned & book mullins, Humbugs, Baftas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of baron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's lick salt.

Millers can be supplied with bolting cloths of the different numbers. Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf Merchandize will be given for old Brass, Pewter & Copper.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes. Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

TO BE SOLD OR LEASED,

FOR a term of years, the FARM on which I now live, lying on the Kentucky river, in the county of Woodford, estimated at 256 acres, 80 or one hundred acres thereof cleared, affording most excellent pasturage, and convenient to very fine range. On this Farm there is a Dwelling House of sawed logs, of two stories, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring, spring-house, garden, and variety of choice fruit, also, appurtenances thereunto. A ferry, warehouse, and two other houses and out-tillages, capable of accommodating families. For terms apply to John Postlethwait in Lexington, or on the premises, to the subscriber.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1804.

FOUND

On the night of the 2d inst. in the streets of Lexington, A MAHOGANY KNIFE CASE. The owner may get it by applying at Wynn & Redd's Coach Shop, on Main Street, and paying the price of this advertisement. 3P

POTATOES.

ONE Hundred bushels first quality, for the accommodation of those trading down the River, may be had on the bank, at the first Vineyard, Kentucky River.

Jno. J. Dufour.

Dec. 4, 1804.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Tuesday day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Clerk.

Lexington, Dec. 1st 1804.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

300 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun. Lexington Kentucky, } January 13, 1803. }

Just Imported, BY FREDERICK HISE, And now opening on Main Street, in Lexington, next door above Mr. Croft.

The following Articles:—Loaf Sugar, 2s 6d per lb. Coffee, 2 9 Chocolate, 2 6

TEAS: Young Hyson, 11s Old ditto, 10 6 Pepper, 3 Allspice, 3 Ginger, 2 6

WINES: Sherry, 5s per quart, Lisbon, 5 Port, 5 Teneriffe, 5 Malaga, 4 6

Jamaica Spirits, 4 6 French Brandy, 4 6 Whiskey, 1

All kinds of Salt Fish, And a great many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, Kentucky, Nov. 26.

Montgomery County, is wit-

JEREMIAH DAVIS one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the peace, for said County, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs, within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Vile, labourer, who was committed to my custody, by the warrant of Thomas Warnal, a Justice of the peace for the County of Clarke, on suspicion of perjury, did on the 28th of November 1804, instantly, forcibly escape from my keeping, and is now going at large; there are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective Counties, Cities, Towns, and Precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Nathaniel Vile, and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed, to the jail of the said County of Montgomery, there to be kept until he shall thence be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal the 28th day of November 1804.

Jeremiah Davis, (seal.)

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun. Lexington, Sept. 4, 1804. tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, shod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS. Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804. tf

To the Amateurs of the Fine Arts.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

ANY person desirous of procuring the likeness of General George Washington, in copperplate printing, can do so by applying at Bradford's or Anderson's printing offices, in Lexington, where a subscription is opened at per copy. Should sufficient encouragement be given to defray the expenses of the above undertaking, the portraits of Jefferson, Adams, and Hamilton, shall also be executed.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross Street and Short Street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES. Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

Encyclopaedia.

THE American Edition of the Encyclopaedia, May be had at this Office, low for cash, if application is immediately made.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber informs his friends & the public, that he has opened a house of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, in that large two story brick house, just above the new building intended for the Kentucky Insurance Company, on Main Street.

JNo. P. WAGNON. Nov. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE

556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

2000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS LEXINGTON Oa. 8th, 1804.

TO RENT & HIRE.

A VALUABLE FARM on Hickman creek, where John Groves now lives, containing 16 acres of cleared land, an excellent two story stone dwelling house, another convenient out houses, and a excellen barn; a large apple orchard I suppose sufficient to make 100 barrels of cyder, a large peach orchard I suppose 700 trees, a cherry orchard and pear trees, a fine garden still house, &c. excellent spring ar stock water, which I will rent private, together or divided to persons willing to rent, on or before the 1st day of January next, and if then rented, will be rented the highest bidder, on the premise for one or more years. And at the same time and place will be hired out for one year a number of NEGROES, men, women, girls, & boys, the property of John M. You Jun. by H. HARRISON His Guard Nov. 1st, 1804. tf

Jessamine County, SE.

October Circuit court, 1804.

James Owens, complainant, against

John Williams's heirs, Thomas Caldwell, David Noon, Nathaniel Blerais and Daniel Strunk, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Strunk, having failed to enter his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, & it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Daniel Strunk do appear here on the third day of our next April court, to answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Kentucky prints, according to law.

A copy. Teste,

*6s. Saml. H. Woodson, c. J. c. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY SE.

Clarke circuit, October term, 1804.

John, William, Elijah, James, Andrew, Robert, Agga, and Anna M'Creery, heirs of Robert M'Creery, deceased, complainants,

Against

William Gillaspie, and Benjamin Elliot, &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Gillaspie, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainants' bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

Thomas Hart jun.

WISHES to sell or rent, the

Brick House,

On main street, lately occupied by Capt. Wm. West.

November 30th, 1804.

DIRECT TAX.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March last, entitled, "An act further to amend an act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States," the collectors of said tax are directed to transmit to the Supervisor, correct transcripts of lists of all lands or lots which they have sold for the non-payment of said tax—And it is further provided, that any person making payment to the Supervisor; of the tax, costs and interest upon any tract of land or lots sold, should be permitted to redeem the same, provided such payment or tender of payment be made within the period prescribed by law—which in this state will expire generally in January and February next—In pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, public notice is hereby given, that I am in possession of all the collectors, lists of lands and lots, which have been sold for non-payment of the said tax, within this state, (save two which are expected daily) and that any person wishing to redeem lands or lots which have been sold, may do so by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES MORRISON,

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CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Nov. 19.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the House agreed to the resolution requesting the President to make to Capt. S. Decatur a present of a sword, and the officers and crew, as an honorable testimonial of the service which Congress entertains of the services in destroying the Tripoline frigate of 44 guns in the harbor of Tripoli.

The words at the end of the resolution "late U. S. frigate Philadelphia," on motion of Mr. R. Grifwold, were struck out.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded by one fifth of the members present, and were Yeas 105, Nays 2, viz. Messrs. Wm. Butler and R. Stanford. Ordered to be enrolled—it was afterwards brought in and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, together with a report and estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1805, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year down to the 1st October.

Referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, November 20.

Dr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message respecting the lead mines in Louisiana, reported a resolution authorizing the President to appoint an agent who shall be instructed to collect all the material information respecting the actual condition, occupancy and titles of the same, and the agent to make report before the next session of Congress. The resolution was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole.

Gen. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Lucas suggested the propriety of altering the resolution so as to make it general as to all kinds of ore and even to embrace salt springs and licks. He knew there were other

the resolution that it was a mere temporary employment, not likely to be of longer duration than three or four months, for the report is instructed to be made before the next meeting of Congress.

The doctor concluded, that if Mr. L. would reconcile himself to vote for the present motion upon this explanation, and he should hereafter desire a more extensive examination into the actual circumstances of the newly acquired territory, he might rely upon his earnest co-operation.

Mr. Lucas observed in reply, that Louisiana had been held alternately by three or four nations; each of which in sequence had granted titles to more or less of the lands in question. An examination into those titles would at this time excite a high degree of sensibility among the inhabitants, who, he thought ought in their youthful state, to be treated by Congress with tenderness and delicacy. The titles were various. Some derived from the governors of the country, some from commanders of posts. Many of the latter he believed might be considered by the agent illegal; especially as he had learned that the commander of St. Louis, in N. Louisiana, held paramount authority over the subordinate posts, and that without his approbation the lands so granted would not be allowed; yet these persons who held under such title, and by occupancy and improvement consider themselves the bona fide proprietors of the lands. He feared that the enquiry intended by the resolution might create great dissatisfaction, while a postponement for the present could do no possible evil.

Mr. Newton said if Mr. L. had made a correct statement of the condition in which the titles in that country really stood, and he had no reason to doubt it, it would operate as the strongest reason on his mind to pass the resolution: that it would be perceived that the agency to be given on the present occasion extended no farther than to the lead mines. The gentleman, Mr. L. had yesterday mistaken his friend's (Dr. Mitchell) object supposing a general agency was intended to be raised. He had mistaken him again to-day by thinking the agent was to go into the territory of Louisiana to decide upon the titles he might have an opportunity of examining. This was not the case. He was merely to enquire into the actual condition of the lead mines, the occupancy and title, for the information of Congress. We are not going to send a board of commissioners, or a judiciary establishment, for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the claims set up, but to procure for ourselves that information which will enable the government to decide, without their instrumentality. If the gentleman, Mr. L. views the subject in this point of light, he will find it freed from its objection.

The question was now put, and the resolution passed, 74 members voting in its favor. It was thereupon ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

A petition from the inhabitants of Monongahala, praying the establishment of a road through that country. Referred to the committee on roads, for connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Ohio.

Mr. Rhea of Tennessee moved a resolution for the establishment of an office for exhibiting and recording deeds and papers relating to grants of land in Louisiana; whether made by France, Spain, or Great Britain, to be entered in the original language, with an American translation of the same. Ordered to lie on the table.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

On Friday week, a bill to amend and repeal in part, the act incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, passed the Senate, twelve members voting in favor of it, and seven against it. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Cassady, Mr. Crutcher, Mr. Delha, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Winlock, Mr. Williams and Mr. White, 12.

Nays—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clay, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Logan, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Trotter, 7.

The object of this bill, we understand is, first, to repeal that part of the law incorporating the company, which enables them to sue and recover on assignments, unless such obligations should express on the face of them that they are to be payable and negotiable at the office of the company; and secondly, to make the individual property of each stockholder liable for the payment of the paper in circulation, in case the company's capital should not be sufficient.

The subject is now before the House of Representatives and has occasioned more warm and animated debates than any other which has come before the legislature since the change of the judiciary system. Indeed, it is a very comprehensive field for the display of eloquence, and is a subject which involves consequences well worthy the serious consideration of the legislature and the public at large. We regret that it is not in our power to lay before our readers these interesting debates and particularly the speeches of Messrs. Clay and Grundy who took opposite sides of the question—Mr. Clay in support of the bank establishment, and Mr. Grundy in opposition

to the power of the legislature to interfere with the regulations of the former law, being denied by the friends of the Company, Mr. Grundy moved to repeal the law altogether (so far as it gave the privileges of banking) and thereby brought the constitutional question fully before the House.

Yesterday a decision took place in the committee of the whole, on a motion to repeal the 20th and 21st sections of the law of 1802, which authorized the company to issue bills, & recover in a summary way—twenty nine members voted in favor of the repeal, and twenty eight against it. The report was laid on the table until Wednesday next.

James Monroe, esq. of Virginia, has been nominated and appointed, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to the court of Spain. The object of this appointment, it is presumed, is to bring the pending negotiations to a speedy termination.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber living in Clarke county, on Donelson, on Sunday night the 9th inst. A BROWN MARE, four years old last spring, fourteen hands three inches high, branded on the shoulder and buttock, with the letter S, but hardly perceivable, one hind foot white, with a black spot on about the size of a dollar; she is a natural trotter, but is taught to pace & rack, has an elegant carriage, and is in foal, was shod before when taken. I will give the above reward, for mare and thief, on conviction of the latter, or ten dollars for the mare alone.

Joseph Wright.

December 14th, 1804. 3w*

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hatchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dyed at the following court.

John M. Milten.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

An Election for Trustees in town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court house, in the said town, on the first Saturday in January next—the polls to be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the board.

Mart. Elder, Cbm. P. T.

Agreeable to an adjournment of Trustees of the Transylvania University the 30th, of Nov. last—they are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the said University, on Wednesday the 26th, inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of,

Thos. Lewis, Chm. P. T.

Lexington, Dec. 30th, 1804.

DRAWING.

Ground plans, elevations, and sections for building of any description, in the most plain and elegant style; also Bills of materials, and estimate of expenses, to execute such plans, as will be given, may be had at a small expense, by applying to

O. P. ROBERTS,

At Mr. John Keifer's, Lexington.

Dec. 10th, 1804. 1f

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby caution all persons

against trading for

THREE NOTES.

Given by me to Evan Frances, of two hundred bushels of wheat each; one due in December 1804, another in December 1805, the other in December 1806, as I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by law; as I have been deceived in the consideration, for which said Notes were given.

GEORGE CLEVELAND.

Dec. 5th, 1804. 3w*

State of Kentucky, Mercer Circuit, ss. August Term, 1804.

Nicholas Curry's Legal Representatives, Complainants,

Against Jacob Copeland, & others, Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Birney, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant Birney is no inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that, this order be inserted in some one of the Kentucky News Papers agreeable to law.

A Copy. Attest,

SAML. WOODSON, D. C. gain.

At 3 o'clock to-morrow, will be sold measures cannot fail of creating serious alarm in the mind of every friend to impartial liberty. They

VINCENNES, (I. T.) Nov. 20.

On the 31st of this inst. a treaty was signed at St. Louis, by governor Harrison, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by the chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, by which the latter have ceded to the United States the extensive tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a point of the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Galkonade river; thence in a direct course, so as to strike the river Jefferson, at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the Jefferson to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Oniskoning river, and up the same to a point which shall be 30 miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said river; thence in a direct line to a point where the Fox river, a branch of the Illinois, leaves a small lake called Sakargin; thence down the Fox river, to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi. This is undoubtedly among the most valuable acquisitions we have ever been able to procure from the Indians, and reflects great credit upon the Governor, to whose influence & good management, we can alone attribute the successful negotiation; it has a front of six hundred miles upon the Mississippi and contains 80,000 square miles, which is equal to 51,100,000 acres, mostly first rate, and a part of it abounding in minerals.

From the Political Barometer.

BLUE LAWS revived in Connecticut.

IT will be recollected that an interesting question has recently been called up, and copiously discussed in Connecticut, to wit "whether that state has a constitution." The republicans contended that it had not, the federalists that it had; and many were the controversial arguments which appeared in their respective papers upon the subject, evidently shewing that public opinion was greatly divided, and is yet undetermined on this point. It appears that among those who had expressed an opinion that the state had no constitution, were William Judd, Jabez H. Tomlinson, Agur Judson, Hezekiah Goodrich, & Nathaniel Manning. Justices of the peace, for the expression of which sentiments, these gentlemen were cited to answer before the General Assembly, and to shew cause, if any they have, why their commissions should not be revoked!

This citation business originated with the governor and Council, (upper House,) and was sent from thence, in a bill, to the House of Representatives, where it underwent considerable discussion before the question was taken. In the course of the debate, a republican member (Samuel Hart Jun.) observed as follows: "Two things (said he) are necessary to obtain an objection to the ability and the disposition; both of these the House possess—I therefore deem it unnecessary—unavailing, to say any thing on the subject." These remarks were seized with avidity by the federalists, and Mr. Hart was charged with an attempt to degrade the dignity of the House! Mr. Hart rose to explain; "He had no intention (he said) of charging the House with a disposition to do wrong; he only alluded to the two political parties which existed in the House, and which he considered as distinctly marked as the lines and boundaries of a county." These remarks, instead of allaying the tempest, only tended to increase it. The federalists became outrageous; the language of Mr. Hart, they said was immodest, incoherent, insulting! A loud clamor was raised, and a motion made that, unless he would come forward and take back his expressions, he should be publicly reprimanded from the Chair! which was finally carried. In consequence of this resolution, the Speaker, the next morning, immediately after the roll was called, requested Mr. Hart to rise in his place, in order to receive the Reprimand. Mr. Hart did not rise. The Speaker again requested him to rise. Mr. Hart said, "He knew of no rule of the House which compelled him to rise; if there were any such rule, he wished to know it." This put the federalists to a nonplus; no such rule existed; but decency and propriety (in federal opinion) required it; and a member (Mr. Cleveland) humbly observed that "If there were no rule of the House which compelled him to rise, he trusted the House would make a rule to get him out of it, and would do it pretty soon." (hem!) It was then moved that the sense of the House should be taken on the question, which was accordingly done, and it was decided that Mr. Hart should rise; he then rose, received a solemn reprimand from the Speaker—and sat down again.

Such extraordinary and coercive measures cannot fail of creating serious alarm in the mind of every friend to impartial liberty. They are new—they are unprecedented in the legislative proceedings of a free people. Is it then come to this, that a public officer cannot decently express his opinion on an important question, which is the subject of general controversy and animadversion, without being in danger of losing his office! Cannot a member of the legislature, on the floor of the House, declare his sentiment that the two political parties which exist there are distinctly marked, without being subjected to a reprimand from the Speaker! Well may the patriots of Connecticut exclaim—The reign of terror indeed!

The federalists of that state, alarmed at the increasing strength of republicanism, appear determined to make a persecuting and inquisitorial use of power, before it is finally wrested from them, in order to crush by violent and vindictive measures, the growth and prevalence of political principles which oppose their own. But the effort is vain, they may for a moment suppress the freedom of speech, but not of sentiment. Though they may for a short season, smother the flame, they cannot extinguish it; it is a flame enkindled by "a spark from the altar of '76," whose blaze is unquenchable. Let then the republicans of Connecticut persevere; we venture to predict that the reign of the present demagogues in that state is short; their power will soon be annihilated, the day of retribution is at hand.

are new—they are unprecedented in the legislative proceedings of a free people. Is it then come to this, that a public officer cannot decently express his opinion on an important question, which is the subject of general controversy and animadversion, without being in danger of losing his office! Cannot a member of the legislature, on the floor of the House, declare his sentiment that the two political parties which exist there are distinctly marked, without being subjected to a reprimand from the Speaker! Well may the patriots of Connecticut exclaim—The reign of terror indeed!

The federalists of that state, alarmed at the increasing strength of republicanism, appear determined to make a persecuting and inquisitorial use of power, before it is finally wrested from them, in order to crush by violent and vindictive measures, the growth and prevalence of political principles which oppose their own. But the effort is vain, they may for a moment suppress the freedom of speech, but not of sentiment. Though they may for a short season, smother the flame, they cannot extinguish it; it is a flame enkindled by "a spark from the altar of '76," whose blaze is unquenchable. Let then the republicans of Connecticut persevere; we venture to predict that the reign of the present demagogues in that state is short; their power will soon be annihilated, the day of retribution is at hand.

As we are daily victims of casualties and diseases, the mind of man has ever been employed to prevent the recurrence of the one, and to remedy the other. Self love was, perhaps, the original stimulus that led to these researches; but it is certainly now, in most cases, a benevolent affection of the humane heart that directs the application of their results. If, under this view, I should communicate to a suffering fellow creature the means of relief, though it may differ from the received principle of the science of medicine, and the practice of physicians in a very prevalent and a very fatal disease, the consumption, I hope I shall not be deemed assuming or obtrusive—Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding wholly liquors); wearing flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of green barbound; the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, Sir, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, though innocent, yet powerful application.

Four weeks use of the barbound and milk relieved the pains of my breast; gave me to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years. Hence I am emboldened to pray you to make this known through the medium of your paper, that the public welfare may be promoted by the preservation of private worth; that the sacred ties of friendship; the blissful union of love; the high, ennobled, and interesting connections, of husband and wife, parent and child, may not be suddenly and so frequently severed by the hand of death.

(U. S. Gaz.)

Bourbon Circuit, August term, 1804. John Shaw, complainant.

Robert Ballentine & others debts. In Chancery.

The defendant Ballentine, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state.

(A copy.) Attest

Thomas Arnold, Clk.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

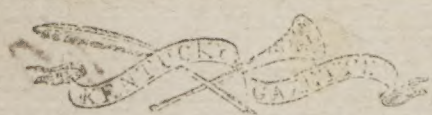
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living within two miles of Limestone, on the road to Washington, about the 20th of July last,

A Sorrel Mare and Stud Colt,

The Mare was 4 years old last Spring, about 14 hands 3 inches high, her off hind foot white up to the fetlock and a few white hairs in her forehead, shews the blood; branded on the near shoulder HO, but the H appears like I unless closely examined; the Colt was foaled in May last, and is also a Sorrel, with a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever will deliver the above described Creatures to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward; or ten dollars for information, by Post, to the Mayville Post-Office, where she may be had. The Mare was raised by Mr. Henry Odell, near D. nville, where it was supposed she would attempt to do go.

Elizab Martin.

December 8th, 1804. 7w



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."
LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 18.

On Tuesday evening last, Frederick Zimmerman, esq. of Jefferson county, was thrown from his horse, about three miles from this town, with such violence that it put an immediate period to his existence.

On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were again alarmed by a fire breaking out in the shop of Messrs. Fishel and Gallatin. It was soon extinguished without much damage being sustained. If three fires in one week, will not excite the members of the Lexington Fire Company, to do something for their own safety, we had as well remain silent.

From Frankfort we learn, that the bill to amend the law incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, has been returned to the senate with amendments, and there laid on the table until the end of the session. The legislature, it is thought, will rise to-morrow.

Yesterday's mail has furnished us with the particulars of the attacks on Tripoli; but the late hour at which it arrived, owing to the bad roads, prevents us from laying them before our readers, in this day's Gazette. In the first attack, lieutenant James Decatur, was killed in boarding one of the enemy's gun boats, and lieutenant Tripp, in carrying another, received 11 sabre wounds, none of which were mortal. In the second attack, gun boat No. 9, blew up, by which we lost 2 promising young officers, (lieut. Jas. Caldwell and Mr. Dorsey) and 8 of the crew. The bawhaw has offered to make peace, and restore the prisoners to us for 150,000 dollars, which has been refused, and our squadron was preparing for another attack.

From Frankfort we learn that a conspiracy for carrying off a number of negroes and horses from that neighborhood, had been detected. Murphy (late from the penitentiary) who was the ring-leader in this business, is now in custody, on divers charges. Ind. Gaz.

CRIM. CON.

Rev. Charles Macey, vs. The Most Noble Marquis of Headfort.

The trial of the action in this case came on at the late assizes of Ennis, in Ireland, before the Honorable Baron Smith, and a most respectable jury, of which the two first Jurors were, Sir Edward O'Brien, and Sir Joseph Peacock, Barts. The action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at 40,000l. After eloquent statements and speeches to evidence, by Messrs. Poynsby, Curran, Hoare, and Quin, the proofs were summed up by the learned judge; and the jury, after having retired for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10,000l. damages and 6d. costs.

MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

[Every reader of taste, we are confident, will be heartily gratified by the following abstract of the Speech of Mr. CURRAN, in evidence in the late *Crim. Con.* Trial in Ireland, *MACEY v. the Marquis of Headfort.*—*London paper*

Never so clearly as in the present instance have I observed that safeguard of justice, which Providence has placed in the nature of man. Such is the imperious dominion with which truth and reason wave their sceptre over the human intellect, that no solicitation, however artful, nor any, however commanding, can reduce its allegiance. In proportion to the humility of our submission to its rule, do we rise into some faint emulation of that ineffable and preëminent divinity, whose characteristic attribute is to be coerced and bound by the inexorable laws of its own nature, so as to be all-wise and all-just from necessity rather than election. You have seen it in the Learned Advocate who has preceded me, most peculiarly and strikingly illustrated. You have seen his great talents, languishing under a cause too weak to carry him, and too heavy to be carried by him. He was forced to dismiss his natural candour and sincerity, and having no merits in his cause, to take refuge in the dignity of his own manner, the resources of his own ingenuity, from the overwhelming difficulties

with which he was surrounded. The Learned Counsel has told you that this unfortunate woman is not to be eliminated at forty thousand pounds—fatal and unquestionable is the truth of this assertion. Alas! Gentlemen, she is no longer worth anything; faded, fallen, degraded, and disgraced, she is worth less than nothing! But it is for the honor, the hope, the expectation, the tenderness, and the comforts that have been blasted by the Defendant, and have fled forever, that you are to remunerate the plaintiff by the punishment of the defendant. It is not her present value which you are to weigh—but it is her value at the time when the fat basking in a husband's love, with the blessing of Heaven on her head, and its purity in her heart; when she sat among her family, and administered the morality of the parental board. Estimate that past value—compare it with its present deplorable diminution—and it may lead you to form some judgment of the severity of the injury, and the extent of the compensation. The Learned Counsel has referred you to other cases, and other countries, for instances of moderate verdicts—I can refer you to some authentic instances of just ones. In the next county, 15,000l. against a subaltern officer. In Travers and McCarthy, 5000l. against a servant. In Tighe against Jones, 10,000l. against a man not worth a shilling. What then ought to be the rule, where rank and power, and wealth, and station, have combined to render the example of his crime more dangerous—to make his guilt more odious—to make the injury to the plaintiff more grievous, because more conspicuous? I affect no levelling familiarity, when I speak of persons in the higher ranks of society—distinctions of orders are necessary, and I always feel disposed to treat them with respect—but when it is my duty to speak of the crimes by which they are degraded, I am not so fastidious as to shrink from their contact, when to touch them is essential to their disaffection. However, therefore, I should feel on any other occasion, a disposition to speak of the noble defendant with the respect due to his station, and perhaps to his qualities, of which he may have many, to redeem him from the odium of this transaction, I cannot so indulge myself here, I cannot betray my client, to avoid the pain of doing my duty. I cannot forget that in this action the condition, the conduct, and the circumstances of the party, are justly and peculiarly the objects of your consideration. Who then are the parties? The plaintiff, young, amiable, of family and education. Of the generous disinterestedness of his heart, you can form an opinion from the evidence of the defendant, that he declined an alliance which would have added to his fortune and consideration, and which he rejected for an unportioned union with his present wife. She too at that time young, beautiful and accomplished; and feeling her affection for her husband increase, in proportion as she remembered the ardour of his love, and the sincerity of his sacrifice.

Look now to the defendant!—Can you behold him without shame and indignation?—With what feelings can you regard a rank that he has so tarnished, and a patent that he has so worse than cancelled? High in the army—high in the state—the hereditary Counsel of the King—of wealth incalculable;—and to this last I advert with an indignant and contemptuous satisfaction, because, as the only instrument of his guilt and shame, it will be the means of his punishment, and the source of his compensation for his guilt. His Learned Counsel contends that the plaintiff has been the author of his suffering, and ought to receive no compensation for the ill consequences of his own conduct. In what part of the evidence do you find any foundation for that assertion? He indulged her, it seems, in dress—generous and attached, he probably indulged her in that point beyond his means; and the defendant now impudently calls on you for an excuse for the adulterer in the fondness and liberality of a husband. But you have been told that the husband connived. Omitous and impudent aggravation of injury—to add calumny to insult, and outrage to dishonor?—From whom but a man hacknied in the paths of shame and vice—from whom but a man having no compunctions in his own breast to restrain him, could you expect such brutal disregard for the feelings of others? From whom but the cold-blooded seducer—from what but the exhausted mind, the habitual community with shame—from what but the habitual

contempt of virtue & man, could you have expected the arrogance, the barbarity, and folly of so foul, because of so false an imputation? He should have reflected, and have blushed, before he suffered to file a topic of defence to have palliated his lips. But ere you condemn, let him have the benefit of the excuse, if the excuse be true.

You must have observed how his Counsel fluttered and vibrated—between what they called connivance and injudicious confidence and how in affecting to distinguish, they have confounded them both together. If the plaintiff has connived, I freely say to you, do not reward the wretch who has prostituted his wife, and rendered his own honor—do not compensate the pander of his own shame, and willing instrument of his own infamy. But as there is no sum so low, to which such a defence, if true, ought not to reduce your verdict, so neither is any so high, to which such charge ought not to inflame it if such a charge be false. Where is the single fact in this case on which the remotest suspicion of connivance can be hung?—Obviously has the defendant endeavored to make the sordid and most amiable feelings of the heart, the pretext of his slanderous imputations?—an ancient and respectable Prelate, the husband of his wife's sister, chained down to the bed of sickness, perhaps to the bed of death, in that distressing situation, my client suffered that wife to be the bearer of consolation to the bosom of her sister—she had not the heart to refuse her—and the softness of his nature is now charged on him as a crime. He is now insolently told that he connived at his dishonor, and that he ought to have foreseen that the mansion of sickness and of sorrow would have been made the scene of alienation and of guilt. On this charge of connivance I will not further weary you, or exhaust myself; I will add nothing more, than that it is as false as it is impudent—that in the evidence it has not a color of support—and that with your verdict you should mark it with reprobation. The other subject, namely, he was indiscreet in his confidence, does, I think, call for discussion: for, I trust, you see that I effect not any address to your passions, by which you may be led away from the subject—I presume merely to separate the parts of this affecting case, and to lay them, item by item, before you, with the coldness of detail, and not with any colouring or display of fiction or of fancy. Honorable to himself was his unsuspecting confidence, but fatal must we admit it to have been, when we look to the abuse committed upon it; but where was the guilt of this indiscretion?

He did admit this noble Lord to pass his threshold as his guest. Now the charge which this Noble Lord builds on his indiscretion is—"Thou fool, thou hadst confidence in my honour, and that was a guilty indiscretion—thou simpleton, thou thoughtest that an admitted and a cherished guest would have respected the laws of honor and hospitality, and thy indiscretion was guilt. Thou thoughtest that he would have shrunk from the meanness and barbarity of requiring kindness with treachery, and thy indiscretion was, guilt."—Gentlemen, what horrid alternative in the treatment of wives would such reasoning recommend? Are they to be immured by worse than Eastern barbarity?—Are their principles to be depraved—their passions sublimated—every finer motive of action extinguished by the inevitable consequences of thus treating them like slaves? Or is a liberal and generous confidence in them to be the passport of the adulterer, and the justification of his crimes?—Honorable, but fatally for his own repose, he was neither jealous, suspicious, nor cruel. He treated the defendant with the confidence of a friend, and his wife with the tenderness of a husband. He did leave the Noble Marquis the physical possibility of committing against him the greatest crime which can be perpetrated against a being of an amiable heart and refined education, and the noble defendant had the honor to avail himself of it. In the middle of the day, at the moment of divine worship, when the miserable husband was on his knees, directing the prayers and thanksgiving of his congregation to their God—that moment did the remorseless adulterer choose to carry off the deluded victim from her husband—from her child—from her character—from her happiness—as if, not content to have his crime confined to its infernal and miserable aggravations, unless he also gave it a calm and

hour of fictitious sacrilege and impiety.—In the most odious contempt of every personal feeling, of public opinion, of common humanity, did he parade this woman to the sea-shore, whence he transported his precious cargo to a country where her example may be less mischievous than in her own: where I agree with my learned Colleague in heartily wishing he may remain with her for ever. We are too poor, too simple, too unadvanced a country, for the example of such achievements.—When the relaxation of morals is the natural growth and consequence of the great progress of arts and wealth, it is accompanied by a refinement that makes it less gross than shocking; but for such palliations we are at least a century too young. In every point of view in which I can look at the subject, I see you are called upon to give a verdict, of bold and just, and indignant, and exemplary compensation. The injury of the plaintiff demands it from your justice. The delinquency of the defendant provokes it by its enormity.—The rank on which he has relied for impunity, calls upon you to tell him, that crime does not ascend to the rank of the perpetrator, but the perpetrator sinks from his rank, and descends to the level of his delinquency. The style and mode of his defence is a gross aggravation of his conduct, and a gross insult upon you.

Your verdict will, I trust, put an end to that encouragement to guilt that is built upon impunity—the devil, it seems, has saved the Noble Marquis harmless in the fact; but your verdict will tell him the term of that indemnity is expired that his old friend and banker has no more effects in his hands, and that if he draws any more upon him, he must pay his own bills himself. You will do much good by doing so; you may not enlighten his conscience, nor touch his heart, but his fragility will understand the hint. He will adopt the prudence of age, and be deterred from pursuits, in which, though he may be inflexible of shame, he will not be regardless of expense. You will do more, you will not only punish him in his tender point, but you will weaken him in his strong one, his money. There is another consideration, gentlemen, which I think most imperiously demands, even a vindictive award of exemplary damages, and that is the breach of hospitality. To us peculiarly does it belong to avenge the violation of its altar. The hospitality of other countries is a matter of necessity or convention, in savage nations of the first, in polished of the latter; but the hospitality of an Irishman is not the running account of posted and ledgered courtesies, as in other countries; it springs, like all his qualities, his faults, his virtues, directly from his heart.—The heart of an Irishman is by nature bold, and he confides; it is tender, and he loves; it is generous, and he gives; it is social, and he is hospitable. This sacrilegious intruder has profaned the religious of that sacred altar, so elevated in our worship, so precious to our devotion; and it is our privilege to avenge the crime. You must either pull down the altar, and abolish the worship, or you must preserve its sanctity undebauched. There is no alternative between the universal exclusion of all mankind from your threshold, and the most rigorous punishment of him who is admitted and betrays. This defendant has been so trusted, he has so betrayed, and you ought to make him a most signal example. Gentlemen I am the most disposed to feel the strongest indignation and abhorrence at this odious conduct of the defendant, when I consider the deplorable condition to which he has actually reduced the plaintiff, and perhaps the still more deplorable one that he has in the prospect before him. What a progress has he to travel through before he can attain the peace and tranquillity which he has lost! How like the wounds of the body are those of the mind! How burning are the fever! How painful the suppuration! How slow, hesitating, how relapsing the process to coalescence! Through what a variety of suffering, through what new scenes and changes must my unhappy client pass ere he can re-attain, should he ever re-attain that health of soul of which he has been despoiled by the cold and deliberate machinations of this practised and gilded seducer? If, instead of drawing upon his incalculable wealth for a scanty retribution, you were to stop the progress of his despicable achievement by reducing him to actual poverty, you could not, even so, punish him beyond the scope of his offence, nor reprove the plaintiff beyond the measure of his suffering. Let me remind you, that in this action the law not only empowers you, but that its policy commands you to consider the public example as well as the individual injury, when you adjust the amount of your verdict.—I confess I am most anxious that you should acquit yourselves worthy upon this important occasion. I am addressing you as fathers, husbands, brothers. I am anxious that a feeling of those high relations should enter into and give dignity to your verdict. But I confess it, I feel a tenfold solicitude when I remember that I am addressing you as my countrymen,

as I feel, I feel, that I feel as justly, as gentlemen, must find either honor or degradation in the result of your decision. Small as must be the distributive share of that natural estimation that can belong to so unimportant an individual as myself, yet do I own I am tremblingly solicitous for its fate.—But why stop to think at all of myself, when I know that you, Gentlemen of the jury, when I know that our country itself are my clients on this day, and must abide the alternative of honour, or of infamy, as you shall decide. I will not dare to despond. I have every trust and hope, and confidence in you; and to that hope I will add my most fervent prayer to the God of all truth and justice, to raise and enlighten, and to fortify your minds, that you may so decide, as to preserve to yourselves, while you live, the most delightful of all recollections, that of acting justly, and to transmit to your children the most precious of all inheritances, the memory of your virtue.

"NORFOLK, Nov. 24.

"Capt. Wills, of the schooner Seventy-Six, 37 days from Teneriff, informs that there has been an earthquake at Cadiz, which has done considerable damage. The island of Majorca and Minorca have revolted against the Spanish government, and declared that they consider themselves no longer under the same. At Malaga the fever raged with such violence that the king of Spain thought it prudent to send a force by sea and land to blockade the place to prevent the spreading of the contagion. The inhabitants rose against the troops and defeated them; the consequence was, that the inhabitants fled from Malaga into the interior.

"The above is confirmed by two other arrivals in Hampton Roads—bound to the northward from Lisbon, but put in thro' bad winds."

Notice.—The Share-holders of the Lexington Library, are requested to attend at the library room, on the first Saturday in January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. when a general meeting will be held for the purpose of making such arrangements and regulations as to them may seem expedient for the benefit of the corporation.

By order of the Directors,
James Ovarion, Sec.
Lexington, December 17.

THE Members of Lexington Lodge No. 1 are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room, on the 27th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

By order of the Wor. Master
A. P. Price, Sec.

Dec. 17, 1804.

FOR SALE, OR BARTER,
THREE hundred and fifty five acres of
MILITARY LAND,
lying on the waters of the Little Miami, near Todd's Fork—Negroes, or Horses, will taken in payment, or it will be exchanged for land in Bourbon or Fayette—Apply to Mr. Thomas Hughes Paris.

1w* Dec. 14, 1804.

TO BE SOLD, At Public Sale,

On the 15th day of January next, 380 acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of Matthew Patton deceased, late of Clarke county, lying in Campbell county, on Dry creek, adjoining Cave Johnson.

One tract of 1000 acres, in Franklin county, on the Twin creek, 3 or 4 miles from Kentucky, to be sold the 18th January.

One tract of 169 acres, in Jefferson county, on Jefferson creek, adjoining John Lowrey, to be sold on the 23d January.

Also a Mill, (formerly occupied by Col. Holder) and 83 acres of Land adjoining, on Lower Howard's Creek, Clarke County—To be sold on the 26th January.

Each of the above tracts of land, will be sold on the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Matthew Patton,
Roger Patton,
William Patton, } Exors.

Dec. 14, 1804.

WATCH LOST.

LOST on Thursday morning last, in this town, a Silver watch; the hours were marked with letters, No 15 of the minutes was broken off the dial—Maker's name H. Favre London No. 13096. It had a common gilt chain and key, with a transparent glass seal, on which was a sprig of laurel, and the word "PEACE." Any person who may have found said watch, and will deliver it at the store of Messrs. Maccoun & Tilford, shall receive a reward of three dollars. If

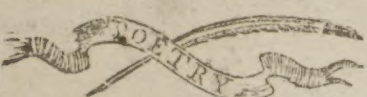
WILL BE EXPOSED TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON Monday the last day of December next, at the farm of Gabl, Madison dec. for twelve months, several likely YOUNG NEGROES;

Also will be sold on the same day, some of the Farming Utensils, and some of the Stock—Bond and approved security will be required by

George Madison, } Exors.
John L. Martin.

Dec. 12th, 1804.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

Mr. BRADFORD, By giving the enclosed a place in your useful paper, you will much oblige your humble servant.

VERSES, Inscribed to the LADIES of Western America, by their friend and humble admirer,

Ye Beauties of the Western Land, Attend a Stranger's lay, And mark how Fashion's erring hand, Has led your steps astray.

When Nature to each lovely Form Its just proportions gave, She meant the heart of Man to warm, And doom'd him for your slave,

But well she knew that wayward heart Not Beauty could secure, Till Modesty perform'd her part And made its fetters sure.

She gave the eye its timid glance, The cheek with blushes spread, And o'er the bosom's soft expanse The decent kerchief laid.

But Fashion with presumptuous zeal, Would all her work deface, She dares th' electric blush to steal The kerchief to displace.

The bosom now expos'd and bare To every vulgar eye, The modest Loves which nestled there, Have been compelled to fly.

No more your Swain's enamor'd thought O'er fancied beauties strays, They meet his faded view unsought, And court th' indecent gaze.

Ye wedded Pair, whose every grace, Your "Bosom's Lord" should claim, Let not such loose attire disgrace Your yet unspotted fame.

But only to your Cherub train Those heavenly orbs disclose, When nurture swells each throbbing vein To soothe their infant woes.

Thus shall your empire o'er our breast, Extend to life's decline, And Beauty by the Virtues dress'd, With charms resistless shine.

"Trifles, light as air."

A duel was lately fought between two country squires, on the plan of the satirical rencontre in "FOLLY AS IT FLIES," and after exchanging shots like *Guns* and *Post Obits*, one second proposed their shaking hands, on which the other observed, there is no occasion, their hands have been shaking all the time.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the State, & expecting to be absent some Months, most earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him to make immediate application to William H. Richardson, & Thomas Barlow, Students of Medicine for settlement, who at this time reside in Lexington, and are authorized to receipt for all monies paid on my account. It is hoped that no compulsory measures will be necessary. It is however expected that prompt payments will be made.

W. WARFIELD.

November 5th, 1804.

DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD BEG leave to inform the public that the will practice MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership, in the town of Lexington and the vicinity.

They have just received from Philadelphia, supply of

FRESH DRUGS, which they will sell wholesale or retail, at their New Apothecary Shop, next door to Mr. Leavy's store. Physicians who purchase, will be supplied only with such as are fresh and genuine.

Surgeons' Instruments & Shop Furniture

May also be had.

October 20th, 1804.

Alex. Parker & Co. HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store in Lexington, on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very extensive and elegant assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S GLASS & WARES, CHINA

which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash and good inspected Crop Tobacco.

Nov. 26, 1804.

NOW FENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parmer and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron.

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804. Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

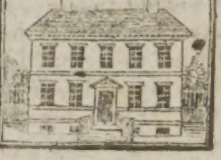
WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS, and

BLUE DYING, On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C. stamped on tin. Any person willing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804.



WILSON'S TAVERN,

(LATELY POSTLETHWAITE'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Tavern, lately occupied by me, in this town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of Bardstown. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers, for their preference in my favor whilst in that house, and am happy, and confident in assuring those who continue their favors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find every accommodation that the house and situation is capable of affording—which, I hope I do not presume in saying, will be equal to any in the Western Country.

J. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

UNGRATEFULLY abandoned the service of the subscriber, on the 11th ult. by the injudicious counsel of some plebeians, a Negro Woman named

CILLA,

about 23 years of age, pock-marked, and rather of an auburn complexion, of about an ordinary stature, stout and well made, and has a cicatrice on the inside of her right arm, below the elbow, speaks broken English, and has a smattering of the German language, and when she went away was far advanced in pregnancy; she was born and raised to adolescence, in the State of New-York, from thence emigrated to South Carolina, at which place I became her proprietor last spring, and I suspect from some of her innuendoes, previous to her decection, that she will endeavour to get to one or the other of those States, but rather suppose to the latter. It is probable that she has procured a pass in my name, from some of those rabble who egged her to exilement. Any person arresting said Negro and bringing or safely conveying her to me, or incarcerating her so that I get her, and communicating the same through the medium of a letter, by Mail, lodged in the Lexington Post-Office, shall be amply compensated, by me, living at Boone's Station, 10 miles East of Lexington.

Richd. Bledsoe.

Dec. 4, 1804.

The noted imported Stallion, SPREAD EAGLE, Will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, at Danville.

And,

The superior English Stallion, STERLING.

Will stand the season at this place; their pedigrees, performances and prices of covering, will be given the public in due time.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1804.

25 DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Clarke County, Kentucky, a bright mulatto man, named Harlin, about 25 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, straight hair, has a small impediment in his speech; he took away with him a striped cotton coat, waistcoat and overalls, one black wool hat, one white fur, do. and one Dutch blanket, half worn. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said mulatto, and securing him in any Jail, so that I can get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Abel Eubank.

Clarke County, Dec. 1, 1804.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL, HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will continue to practice Medicine, in all its different branches. All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts. April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE, A-Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Silver-creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the State, and the Mills and Distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } Oct. 1st, 1803. }

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passports issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which the may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture until the 1st of July, 1805, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable, and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, } 23d of May, 1804. }

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep copies of it posted up in their offices.

6m

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of

FLAX & HEMP SEED;

DELIVERED at George Leibe's oil mill, on the Limestone road, about half a mile from the court-house in Lexington; for which a generous price will be given.

William Bobb.

Sept. 10, 1804.

BOAT-YARD.

KEEL, Orleans or Kentucky Boats, will be delivered on the Monongehely river, at any place between Brownsville (Redstone) and Pittsburgh, on the shortest notice and most moderate terms. As I conceive I am better prepared for boat building than any other on the waters, I flatter myself that the Kentucky merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. will be better and more speedily accommodated at my yard, than they can at any other. Orders addressed to me at Brownsville shall be duly attended to.

John M'Coriney.

October 4th, 1804.

Brown, Hart & Co.

With to hire for 12 months, 15 or 20 NEGRO MEN,

To be employed at their Salt Petre Works in Madison county, for each of whom they will give 80 dollars, and they will in addition to the above, give to each negro 20 dollars at the end of the year, provided he conducts himself with propriety.

8th November, 1804.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, at his store in Paris, in addition to his former stock, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which was bought uncommonly low for cash, paid at the time of purchasing; and as he means to quit business, he will sell the goods on hand at his store, at the first cost and carriage, for the cash in hand paid.

He also returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for past favors, since he commenced business in this place; and in confirmation of his friendship and high esteem, will close business in giving good bargains.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Paris, November 26th, 1804.

P.S. When goods are charged, or sold for produce, they will be at the customary prices in this place.

W. S.

AGREEABLE to a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of Fayette County, in Chancery sitting at their June Term 1804, will be exposed to sale at public auction on the premises in the town of Lexington, on the 3d day of January 1805, THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH in said town, together with THE LOT whereon it stands, for ready money, to satisfy a balance due Madox Filler, with interest and costs of suit.

JOHN BRADFORD,

JOHN W. HUNT,

BENJA. STOUT.

Dec. 5, 1804.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz:

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement. 2200 acres along the bank of the river on Red river, branch of Kentucky river. 2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks. 2267 acres on the North fork of Rock Castle river. 300 acres on the southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek. 2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river. 250 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

FOR SALE.

3000 acres of valuable Military Land, lying on Highland Creek, about fifteen miles from the Ohio, and two or three miles from Robertson's Salt-works.

Also 1500 acres on the Ohio, nearly opposite the mouth of the Wabash, and 4 miles from the town of Carthage.

Also 1500 acres on Deer creek, one of the branches of Green river. And 666 2-3 acres on Trade Water.

The above are Military Lands, and well situated. A Tract of Land in the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be taken in exchange. Apply to John Pope, Esq. of Lexington, who will give any information that may be required as to the terms.

Travellers' Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately been induced, from the rapid increase of his custom, to purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that on which he lives, for the purpose of building a dining room and assembly room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches, with six additional lodging rooms, and intends to finish them before the ensuing winter; which, together with his Tavern and house, will occupy a front of near one hundred feet in the most agreeable part of the town, and in the centre of business, being on the highest part of the public square. He has considerably increased the furniture, &c. of his house and tables—His domestics and servants are of the most faithful dispositions and properly qualified for the departments to which they are arranged—He has a constant supply of the best stable forage, imported and country provisions, imported liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign newspapers, &c. &c. and his ice will, most probably, last through the hot weather.

The distinguished preference which the first characters have already given him in his business, fills him with gratitude. He offers his sincere thanks to all his good friends, and begs leave to assure them, that neither his time nor his purse shall be spared in attempting to render the Travellers' Hall, a house of entertainment, for Genteel Guests only, equal to any in America.

R. BRADLEY.

Lexington, (K.) 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A stage runs from the Travellers' Hall to the Olympian Springs in the summer, and to Frankfort during the season of Assembly.

R. B.

I wish to purchase a large quantity of

Flax Seed,

Also, a quantity of

Hemp Seed,

To be delivered after the first of September next, at my Oil mill, where

LINSEED OIL

of the first quality may always be had.

JOHN BOBB.

July 25.

N. B. I have provided good vessels of different sizes for containing oil.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received from New-Orleans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert Spragg, Master.

23 boxes 1st quality Havannah Sugar, 6 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,

6 puncheons Rum,

3 pipes London particular Madeira Wine, 1 do. Sherry,

55 doz. best long cork Claret,

Which will be sold low for approved notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to

John Jordan, Jr. or

Banks & Owings.

Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

John Delile,

INFORMS the public, that he makes all kinds of Surgeon's Instruments, Electrifying Machines, Engines for cutting Clock & Watch Wheels, Wire Net-Work, &c. &c. Also, that he has now erected an Electrifying Machine of a superior quality to any exhibited in America, at the dwelling of Mr. Prentiss, adjoining the Prison, where the lame & Sick may be relieved, on the recommendation of a Physician.

Dec. 4th, 1804.

RECORD BOOKS,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.

May be had on application at this office.

JUST IMPORTED,

And now opening for sale by WILLIAM LEARY, at his store in Lexington,

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

ON the most reduced terms for cash, confining of the following articles, besides a number of others too tedious to insert: viz.

Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drab

Coatings, Casimeres, Moreens, Durants,

Joan's spinning, Bombazines & Wild-bones,

Irish linens, Velvet, Velveteen, Thicksets,

Fancy & Constitution Cords, Scarlet Cardinals, Dimities,

Marfelles, Newest Fashion Toilets, Stripe & plain man's

Attain for waistcoating, Lutefrings,

Mantua, Senhews, Pelongs and fattins,

Nankenes, Calicoes, Chintags,

Plain and figured Cambric, Jacobnet,

Tamboured, India, Book and Lappet,

Silk, Worsted & Mohair Plush,

Cotton, worsted and silk Hosi,

The best Philadelphia made Umbrellas,

Leather, Sattinets, Plain, Spangled,

Morocco & Kid Mill, Pit,

Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon,

Dove-tail, and Comps

Files and Rasps, Cotton, wool, and tow Cards, Anvils, Vices, Steel, Saddlery, Ironmongery and Cutlery,

And best London Pew-ter,

A general assortment of imported Cut & Wrought Nails,

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, together with a very large assortment of

Glass, China, and Queen's

Also a number of Law, History, Divinity & School Writing Paper, Slates and morocco Pocket Books,

An extensive variety of GROCERIES viz.—

Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Young Hyson, Hyson, & Bohea,

A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace,

Cloves, Nutmeg, Madder, Allum, Logwood,

All kinds of Hatters' Trimmings, and Dye Stuffs,

Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

Long Credit.

I WILL sell the FARM whereon I now live, one mile from Lexington, containing 180 acres, equal to any in the State; about 120 acres in wood, and well timbered; the other under high cultivation: a further description I presume is unnecessary, as the place is well known, it being the late seat of the Hon. B. Thurlton. Also about ten likely NEGROES, three are Tradesmen—the STOCK upon the Farm; nine years credit will be given, by paying interest annually on the purchase money. Possession will be given the 1st March next.

Also one thousand acres of Military Land, in Henderson County, waters of Pond River, equal to any in that County; about 30 acres under good cultivation, with good hewed log Cabbins on it, which will be sold low for cash or short credit. Also 2550 acres, Madison County, Sturgeon Creek, which will be sold low for trade.

M: SATTERWHITE.

December 10th, 1804.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Madison Circuit Court, will be exposed for sale on the premises, on the first day of January next, all the right and title of Ala Searcy, in and to a tract of LAND, lying on the waters of Otter Creek, in Madison County, containing three hundred and fifty acres, being one fourth of John Farrow's Settlement and Pre-emption, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay to Talton Embry the balance due to him according to said decree.

JOHN PATRICK,

WILLIAM KERLEY,

WILLIAM GOODLOE.

Madison, Nov. 19th, 1804.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN,

ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, AS

Apprentices

TO THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS.

G. KEISER.